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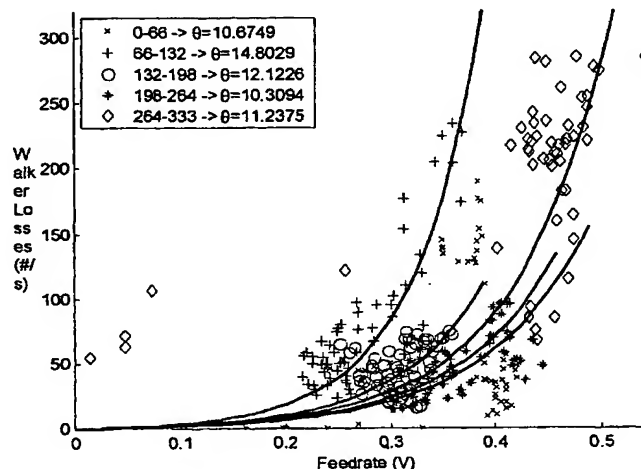
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(54) Title: METHODS OF OPTIMISING STOCHASTIC PROCESSING PARAMETERS IN CROP HARVESTING MACHINES



(57) Abstract: The flow of crop material through a harvesting machine, such as a combine, can be described using a wide range of models, providing a relationship between the harvester load $u(t)$, e.g. the mass flow at the inlet, and an effectiveness value $y(t)$, e.g. the grain loss at the outlet. However, prior art models are not applicable to a wide range of harvesting conditions or are very complicated, requiring a multitude of inputs. The invention proposes to use a simple model, comprising a stochastic parameter \tilde{N} , which is continuously optimised to adjust the model to the latest prevailing working conditions. Such parameter may be considered to constitute a variable which characterises the instantaneously prevailing readiness of the harvesting process. Such variable \tilde{N} can be used for establishing field maps showing the evolution of the harvesting operation itself. It can also be used in automatic routines which adjust the harvester speed in order to limit the grain losses.

METHODS OF OPTIMISING STOCHASTIC PROCESSING
PARAMETERS IN CROP HARVESTING MACHINES

This invention relates to methods for establishing parameters for modelling the
5 behaviour of crop harvesting machines such as but not limited to combine
harvesters. In particular it relates to a method for optimising stochastic model
parameters in models for a crop processing operation in such harvesting machines.

The method is particularly useful in the context of "precision farming" techniques,
10 in which combine harvesters and other harvesting machines have played a
significant role, as well for the development as for the application of these
techniques.

"Precision farming" is a broad term that embraces practices such as:

- 15 — field yield mapping aimed at accurately mapping the crop-producing
productivity of a field so that:
 - seeds and agro-chemicals can be economically and correctly applied
without over- and under-dosing the plants;
 - 20 • harvesting and other agricultural machinery can be adjusted to take
account of varying crop conditions from place to place in a field;
- modelling, of process conditions, within agricultural machines, and developing
control philosophies aimed at:
 - 25 • improving machine efficiency or workrate;
 - reducing fuel consumption; and
 - improving the quality of work carried out by agricultural machines;
- providing alerts and reports of abnormal conditions in crops .

30 Sometimes the overall improvement in farming efficiency resulting from an
individual precision farming practice might be only a few percent; but
cumulatively such efforts have dramatically improved productivity in mechanised

farming over recent years.

The significance of harvesters, such as combine harvesters, to precision farming derives principally from the following factors:

5

- (i) A harvester is able to assess the output of a farming operation for example in terms of crop yield. A field map of such data is invaluable in improving farming efficiency in future crop growing and harvesting seasons;
- 10 (ii) Harvesters are complicated machines that provide numerous sites for the location of transducers whose function is to gather data on the harvesting processes and the crops passing through the machine.

As noted, the combine harvester has been particularly useful in producing maps
15 indicating the expected crop yield at different locations in a field. Farmers can use such maps (that are readily stored in digital form in a computer memory) to control in an accurate way the processes forming part of a crop growing season, so that the yield of the field is maximised.

20 Prior art techniques for yield mapping, however, are limited primarily because they concentrate on the quantity of the useable part of the crop that is conveyed to e.g. the clean grain tank in a combine harvester.

Although measurements of e.g. the mass flowrate of clean grain to the clean grain
25 tank may readily be compensated for some variables such as grain moisture content and grain type, some difficulties remain.

Significant among these is the fact that mass flowrate measurements of crop yield generally take no account of crop losses arising from e.g. incomplete or faulty
30 threshing of ears in the threshing drum or another part of the harvester where grain separation occurs. Where the machine load exceeds the threshing, separation and/or cleaning capacity of the machine a portion of the harvested grain will not be separated from the straw and chaff and be deposited therewith on the field

behind the machine.

It is known, for example, that the extent to which (or the ease with which) ears are threshed in the threshing drum of a combine harvester is strongly dependent on the feedrate of crop into the harvesting machine, when such factors as grain and straw moisture, crop variety and straw length are kept as constants. Thus for higher feedrates relatively less grain is separated in the first concave threshing drum section than in the case of low feedrates. More grain has to be separated in the further stages of the harvester.

Consequently for such high feedrates a lesser proportion of the crop is therefore likely to reach the clean grain tank, with the result that a yield measurement taken at such a location may be inaccurate. Furthermore such a measurement takes no account of the extent to which grains become damaged or lost within the combine harvester.

In reality a great number of variables influences the extent to which the threshing and separating sections are able to separate grain from other plant matter such as chaff and straw. Such variables include, but are not limited to:

- the nature of the soil in which the crop grows;
 - settings of various adjustable components of the harvesting machine, e.g. the height of the header bar in a combine harvester, which directly influences the straw to grain ratio;
 - the slope of the field in which the machine operates;
 - the moisture content of the crop;
 - the crop type;
 - the forward speed of the harvesting machine;
 - the presence of weed patches;
 - the state (wear) of the machine elements;
 - the type of installed machine elements, e.g. the type of rasp bars;
- and so on.

According to a first aspect of the invention there is provided a method of

substantially continuously optimising a stochastic parameter \mathcal{G} that characterises the instantaneously prevailing readiness with which crop is processed in a harvesting machine, including the step of recursively calculating the optimised parameter value in accordance with the following algorithm:

$$5 \quad \hat{\mathcal{G}}(t) = f(\hat{\mathcal{G}}(t-1), \varepsilon(t, \hat{\mathcal{G}}(t-1))) \quad - (A)$$

wherein:

$\hat{\mathcal{G}}(t)$ is the optimised stochastic parameter value at time t ; and

$\varepsilon(t, \hat{\mathcal{G}}(t))$ is an error prediction function.

10 Such a method is highly suited to the continuous optimisation of the highly stochastic parameter \mathcal{G} that, when applied to the threshing and separation process a combine harvester, may fairly be termed a "threshability" parameter, i.e. an indication of the extent to which the harvesting machine is capable of threshing the crop at time t .

15

Such a parameter is useable in various ways, as discussed hereinbelow.

The algorithm generally may take the form of:

$$\mathcal{G}(t) = f(\mathcal{G}(t-1), \dots, \mathcal{G}(t-n_g), \varepsilon(t), \dots, \varepsilon(t-n_\varepsilon), t)$$

20

The method of the broad aspect of the invention can readily be carried out using a suitably programmed computer carried by or forming part of the harvesting machine.

25 Preferably the algorithm (A) has the form :

$$\hat{\mathcal{G}}(t) = \hat{\mathcal{G}}(t-1) + \gamma(t)r^{-1}(t)\psi(t, \hat{\mathcal{G}}(t-1))\varepsilon(t, \hat{\mathcal{G}}(t-1))$$

wherein

$\gamma(t)$ is a gain term;

$r(t)$ is a scalar approximation of a Hessian $V''(\mathcal{G})$ in which V is indicative

30 which V is a quadratic error criterion; and

$\psi(t, \mathcal{G}) = \frac{d\hat{y}(t, \mathcal{G})}{d\mathcal{G}}$, in which $\hat{y}(t, \mathcal{G})$ is an estimation of a value indicative of

the effectiveness of said crop processing in said harvesting machine said estimation being based on stochastic parameter \mathcal{G} ; and

$\varepsilon(t, \hat{\mathcal{G}}(t-1))$ is the difference between the actual effectiveness value $y(t)$ and the estimated value $\hat{y}(t, \mathcal{G})$ based on the previously optimised parameter $\hat{\mathcal{G}}(t-1)$.

Preferably the algorithm (A) includes an estimation of $r(t)$ that is weighted to reduce the influence, on the optimised parameter values $\hat{\mathcal{G}}$, of past measurements.

10 This aspect of the method renders the parameter optimisation more realistic and robust for a wide range of working conditions.

The parameter \mathcal{G} may be usable in a model for the relation between a value $u(t)$ indicative of the feedrate of crop into the harvesting machine and a value $y(t)$ indicative of the effectiveness of an operation processing said crop in said harvesting machine. The estimated value $\hat{y}(t, \mathcal{G})$ is then an estimation of the effectiveness obtained by the application of said model to the feedrate values $u(t)$.

20 In this manner the model can be updated continuously in order to meet any changes to the process caused by a wide range of changing conditions, e.g. varying crop properties such as ripeness or moisture or changes in inclination of the machine.

Advantageously, the model may comprise an exponential function. Such form provides some computational advantages for the optimisation of \mathcal{G} .

The effectiveness may take the form of a value indicative of crop flow, e.g. crop losses at the end of the separation or the cleaning section. It may also comprise the crop flow in a return system.

30 According to a second aspect of the invention there is provided a method of operating a harvesting machine comprising the steps of:

(i) substantially continuously optimising a stochastic parameter that characterises the instantaneously prevailing readiness with which the harvesting machine processes crop;

(ii) substantially continuously adjusting a performance variable of the harvesting machine in dependence on the instantaneous, optimised value of the said parameter in order to optimise the load of the harvesting machine so as to keep a value indicative of the effectiveness of said harvesting machine below a predetermined value.

Such effectiveness value may comprise the losses of useable crop parts such as separation or cleaning sieve losses, or a proportion of damaged useable crop parts, e.g. broken grain kernels, or a proportion of unwanted material in the useable crop parts, e.g. chaff and straw and particles in the clean grain.

Optimising the machine load may comprise optimising the feedrate of crop into the harvesting machine, e.g. by adapting the travel speed of the harvesting machine.

Conveniently the step (ii) of adjusting a performance variable of the harvesting machine occurs in dependence on the output of an inverted form of a effectiveness estimation function:

$$\hat{y}(t, \vartheta) = \exp(\vartheta u(t)) - 1 \quad - (B)$$

Herein $u(t)$ may be the measured feedrate and $\hat{y}(t, \vartheta)$ the grain losses.

According to a third aspect of the invention there is provided a method of mapping one or more field lots for variations in a stochastic parameter that characterises the instantaneously prevailing readiness with which a harvesting machine processes crop, the method comprising the steps of:

- (i) operating a harvesting machine to harvest crop in a said field lot;
- (ii) simultaneously measuring the machine load and the machine effectiveness and determining the position of the machine in the field lot;

(iii) storing data indicative of the position of the harvesting machine at time t;

(iv) using the measured machine load and machine effectiveness data in an optimisation of the said parameter; and

5 (v) mapping the optimised parameter values obtained from step (iv) so as to produce a parameter map of the field lot.

10 According to a fourth aspect of the invention there is provided a method of operating a harvesting machine comprising the steps of:

(i) substantially continuously optimising a stochastic parameter that characterises the instantaneously prevailing readiness with which the harvesting machine separates useable crop parts from other plant matter;

15 (ii) sending a display signal, that is indicative of the instantaneous parameter value, to a display device.

Preferably the display signal indicates an abnormal parameter value.

20 Preferably in each of the second, third and fourth aspects of the invention the optimisation step is in accordance with the first aspect of the invention. Thus the method of the first aspect of the invention is highly versatile in its application.

25 Conveniently in each of the 2nd to 4th aspects of the invention, when the parameter optimisation is according to the first aspect of the invention, the said selected part of the harvesting machine is selected from:

the separation section, e.g. the straw walkers or a rotary separator;

the sieve;

the return flow system; or

the cleaning section;

30 the grain elevator;

of a combine harvester.

The invention will now be described in more detail, by way of non-limiting

example. In the following description reference is made to the accompanying drawing figures in which:

Figure 1 is a schematic representation of the threshing, cleaning and straw walker sections of a combine harvester showing the possible locations for grain loss transducing devices;

Figure 2 is a graphical representation of the highly stochastic nature of a processability, in particular threshability parameter θ , by reference to field slope (gradient) values;

Figure 3 shows a graphical form the variability of the optimised parameter value from place to place in a field undergoing harvesting. The Figure 3 graph also includes, for comparison purposes, plots of parameter values calculated offline using a Least Squares technique also used to generate the plots of Figure 2; and

Figure 4 is a comparison between a parameter value map and the slope of the field to which it relates.

The terms "grain", "straw", and "tailings" are used principally throughout this specification for convenience and it should be understood that these terms are not intended to be limiting. Thus "grain" refers to that part of the crop which is threshed and separated from the discardable part of the crop material which is referred to as "straw". Incompletely threshed ears are referred to as "tailings". Also, the terms "forward", "rearward", "upper", "lower", "left", "right", etc. when used in connection with the combine harvester and/or components thereof, are determined with reference to the combine harvester in its normal operational condition and may refer either to the direction of forward operative travel of the combine harvester or to the direction of normal material flow through components thereof. These terms should not be construed as limiting.

Figure 1 shows the position of respective crop flow or loss sensors 10, 11, 12 in the separation (13), cleaning (14) and return flow (15) sections of a typical combine harvester. The illustrated separation section comprises a set of straw walkers 13, but the invention may also be used with harvesters comprising a rotary separator.

Any of the positions 10, 11, 12 may readily be used within the scope of the invention as locations for grain loss sensors. The following notes apply to the respective sensors:

5

Sensor 10

Separation losses are generally measured by means of impact detectors. Impacts of kernels are separated from impacts of straw ends and counted each second. By this, a measure is found for the amount of separation losses. Since the distribution of free grain kernels along the depth of the straw layer varies in time, only a rough indication is normally obtained.

10

Sensor 11

One similar impact sensor may be installed at the end of the cleaning section.

15

Again only a rough measure is normally found for the sieve losses.

Sensor 12

Tailings fall behind the lower sieve into the cross auger of the return flow system. An impeller is installed at the end of the fast rotating auger to spread the return flow. The sensor preferably operates measuring the phase shift between a fixed impeller and a flexible one as described in EP-A-0 463 240. Higher material flows imply larger phase shifts.

20

In addition, the harvester preferably is equipped with precision farming tools to measure the actual cutting width, ground speed, mass flow, feedrate and position within the field.

25

The outputs of such sensors may be employed in a technique, involving the use of an offline model for the crop processing operation. Establishing such model involves the determination of one or more parameters, e.g. a threshability parameter θ .

30

The exponential function offers good opportunities to make a prediction $\hat{y}(t, \theta)$ of

actual separation losses $y(t)$ (T/h) based on an online measurement of feedrate $u(t)$ (T/h). The feedrate may be measured at the inlet of the harvester, e.g. by monitoring the volume of crop material entering the straw elevator, or by measuring the force or torque needed to convey the crop mass into the machine.

5

Advantageously, the exponential function may take the form of:

$$\hat{y}(t, \mathcal{G}) = \exp(\mathcal{G}u(t)) - 1 \quad (1)$$

10 Equation (1) illustrates that no separation losses occurs for a zero feedrate and the feedrate-loss relation is fully determined by parameter \mathcal{G} . The time delay between the feedrate signal $u(t)$ and $y(t)$ is assumed to be fixed and an optimal fixed time shift (typically 11s) is installed as a compensation. For online measurements, separation losses and feedrate will be expressed in respectively
15 impacts per second (#/s) and Volt (V). To optimise the parameter \mathcal{G} , following quadratic criterion $V(\mathcal{G})$ is proposed in function of prediction error $\varepsilon(t, \mathcal{G})$ (#/s):

$$V(\mathcal{G}) = E\{0.5\varepsilon^2(t, \mathcal{G})\} \quad \varepsilon(t, \mathcal{G}) = y(t) - \hat{y}(t, \mathcal{G}) \quad (2)$$

20 In case an optimal solution has to be found after N discrete input and output measurements (u_k, y_k) are carried out, $V(\mathcal{G})$ can be approximated by $V_N(\mathcal{G})$:

$$V_N(\mathcal{G}) = \frac{1}{N} \sum_{k=1}^N 0.5\varepsilon^2(k, \mathcal{G}) \quad (3)$$

25 For each set of N measurements it is possible to find an optimal parameter $\hat{\mathcal{G}}$ wherefor the quadratic criterion $V(\mathcal{G})$ is minimised. Figure 2 gives the optimised exponential relation for five sections in one 330m harvest strip with a large variance in threshability due to different nitrogen applications and slope (α) fluctuations. In the first and last section, some erratic data points are lying near to
30 the X and Y-axis respectively because of the dynamic step responses when the harvester enters and leaves the crop.

Recursive estimation of grain loss curves

As can be seen in Figure 2, a large variance in the model parameter can be
 5 detected in one single crop strip. Therefore, it is preferable to have an online
 optimal estimation (in accordance with the invention) of the local separation
 behaviour. This site-specific information offers new possibilities for automatic
 tuning systems in a more direct way compared to the prior art online yield
 mapping systems, since it immediately relates feedrate $u(t)$ with straw walker
 10 losses $y(t)$ and provides an extra crop parameter \mathcal{S} that may play an important role
 in the evaluation of new crop varieties.

Herein an online optimisation procedure is derived based on a stochastic gradient
 method. The stochastic gradient method can be seen as a stochastic analog of the
 15 method of steepest descent for the minimisation of a deterministic function. In its
 general form, this method of steepest descent is represented by:

$$x^{(t+1)} = x^{(t)} - \gamma^{(t)} \left[\frac{d}{dx} V(x) \right]^T \Big|_{x=x^{(t)}} \quad (4)$$

20 where $x^{(t)}$ denotes the t th iterate and $\gamma^{(t)}$ a chosen positive scalar. This approach
 may show useful, however, when the iterates are getting close to the minimum,
 this method is known to be fairly inefficient.

The so-called quasi-Newton methods yield distinctly better results and use a
 25 modified search direction from the negative gradient direction:

$$x^{(t+1)} = x^{(t)} - \gamma^{(t)} \left[\frac{d^2}{dx^2} V(x) \right]^{-1} \left[\frac{d}{dx} V(x) \right]^T \Big|_{x=x^{(t)}} \quad (5)$$

This iteration will provide convergence in one step to the minimum of $V(x)$, if

30 this function is quadratic in x and $\gamma^{(t)} \equiv 0.5$.

When applied to the present optimisation problem, the quasi-Newton optimisation scheme can be transformed into following gradient scheme, which could be called a "stochastic Newton algorithm":

$$V(\mathcal{G}) = EH(\mathcal{G}, e(t)) \quad (6)$$

$$\hat{\mathcal{G}}(t) = \hat{\mathcal{G}}(t-1) + \gamma(t) [\bar{V}''(\hat{\mathcal{G}}(t-1), e^t)]^{-1} Q(\hat{\mathcal{G}}(t-1), e^t) \quad (7)$$

where $\bar{V}''(\cdot)$ denotes the approximate Hessian, $-Q(\cdot)$ is the gradient of $H(x, e)$ with respect to x and e^t indicates that the approximation depends on previous noise values $e^t = e(t), e(t-1), \dots$. When this scheme is applied to the problem definition of equation (1) and (2), following algorithm is obtained for the model parameter $\mathcal{G}(t)$:

$$\hat{\mathcal{G}}(t) = \hat{\mathcal{G}}(t-1) + \gamma(t) r^{-1}(t) \psi(t, \hat{\mathcal{G}}(t-1)) \varepsilon(t, \hat{\mathcal{G}}(t-1)) \quad (8)$$

where $\psi(t, \mathcal{G}) = \frac{d\hat{y}(t, \mathcal{G})}{d\mathcal{G}}$ and scalar $r(t)$ corresponds with the instantaneous estimation of Hessian $V''(\mathcal{G})$. When an exponential process model according to function (1) has been chosen, $\psi(t, \mathcal{G})$ will be equal to $\exp(\mathcal{G}u(t))u(t)$.

The accuracy of this approximation of the true Hessian plays a particularly important part when the recursive algorithm is operating close to the minimum. The natural approximation of this Hessian is to introduce the sample mean value:

$$\frac{d^2}{d\mathcal{G}^2} V(\mathcal{G}) \stackrel{\Delta}{=} E\{\psi^2(t, \mathcal{G})\} \approx \frac{1}{t} \sum_{k=1}^t \psi^2(t, \hat{\mathcal{G}}(t-1)) \stackrel{\Delta}{=} r(t) \quad (9)$$

However, the estimation of $r(t)$ in equation (9) puts as much attention on measurements temporally far from t as on more recent measurements. Therefore, a weighted estimation of $r(t)$ usually yields better results:

$$r(t) = \sum_{k=1}^t \beta(t, k) \psi^2(k, \hat{g}(k-1)) + \delta(t) r_0 \quad (10)$$

where r_0 denotes the initial estimation of the Hessian function and weighting
 5 coefficients $\beta(t, k)$ and $\delta(t)$ should be chosen such that

$$\sum_{k=1}^t \beta(t, k) + \delta(t) \equiv 1 \quad \forall t \quad (11)$$

A standard way to define the weighting coefficients is given by

$$\gamma(t) \equiv \gamma_0 \quad \delta(t) \equiv \prod_{k=1}^t [1 - \gamma_0] \quad \beta(t, k) \equiv \prod_{j=k+1}^t [1 - \gamma_0] \quad (12)$$

It is easy to verify that this choice of parameters fulfils condition (11). Constant
 gain parameter γ_0 corresponds to an exponential forgetting factor $\lambda_0 \equiv 1 - \gamma_0$.

A preferred but non-limiting practical realisation of this stochastic Newton
 algorithm is shown hereinafter:

```

r(0) = r_0;
20  θ(0) = θ_0;
    k = 1;
    while (k < N);
        ψ(k) = u(k) * exp[u(k) * θ(k-1)];
        ε(k) = y(k) - exp[u(k) * θ(k-1)] + 1;
        25  r(k) = r(k-1) + γ_0 * [ψ²(k) - r(k-1)];
        θ(k) = θ(k-1) + γ_0 * ψ(k) * ε(k) / r(k);
        k++;
    end;
```

30 The algorithm is computationally cheap and can easily be implemented in

machine software. Three parameters have to be determined before starting the algorithm. The preferred but non-limiting default values that are used in this study are added between brackets.

- 5 1. Gain sequence $\gamma(k)$ is set at a constant value γ_0 (0.2). This parameter immediately determines the tracking capabilities of the algorithm but has also an important influence on the variance on the estimation of parameter $\mathcal{J}(k)$. A high constant gain brings about fast tracking dynamics to follow fluctuations of $\mathcal{J}(k)$, but introduces large fluctuations around the true $\mathcal{J}(k)$, even when the
 10 true parameter does not vary in time. It depends on the application purposes and sample frequency whether a high or low gain should be chosen.
2. The initial estimation r_0 (500) of the Hessian function determines the confidence of having an accurate initial estimation of $\mathcal{J}(k)$. A high value of r_0
 15 implies a long term effect of the initial estimation \mathcal{J}_0 on the following parameter estimations.
3. Different strategies can be introduced to choose the initial parameter estimation \mathcal{J}_0 (8). The last parameter value of a previous harvest run can be used or a
 20 parameter estimation of a near by crop strip when the tracking algorithm is connected to a positioning system.

Results and discussion

- 25 The algorithm that has been developed in the previous section can be used to track the relation between all combinations of process (e.g. separation) and feedrate sensors. Hereabove, the relation between feedrate and straw walker losses has been studied in more detail, since it may be used in automatic tuning systems that control the straw walker losses by adapting the feedrate. When the static non-
 30 linear characteristic between both signals can be tracked online, a ground speed control system can be realised that keeps the straw walker losses at a predefined level. When such knowledge about the instantaneous separation behaviour would

not be available, more conservative controllers have to be designed, resulting in lower control performances.

In Figure 2, the signals of one 330 m harvest strip were divided into five distinct sections of about 66 m each. For each section, an optimal exponential parameter ϑ is calculated based on offline optimisation techniques. Figure 3 shows the results of the recursive algorithm for the same harvest strip. The results of the previously described offline optimisation procedure are also shown to illustrate the performance of the tracking algorithm. Roughly the same parameters are obtained, but now in an online, recursive way. The zone between 50 and 150 m corresponds to data from an uphill section (+15%). Harvesting uphill reduces the separation capacity of conventional harvesters and as a result, larger coefficients ϑ are obtained. Similar results are found for zones with smaller grain/straw ratios or higher moisture contents.

Site-Specific interpretation of estimated parameter sequence

In case variations of parameter ϑ depend on local field conditions, the same trend should be visible in adjacent strips. Figure 4 shows this type of parameter map for a set of 7 runs that are harvested uphill, parallel to the Y-axis. The correlation with the field slope or machine slope is evident, illustrating the value of this type of parametric maps for on-line tuning of harvesters, before variations in local processability are actually registered. This field was fertilised with different doses of Nitrogen in strips parallel to the Y-axis. Therefore, the harvester reacts in a slightly different way according to the Nitrogen gift and by this, to its position on the X-axis. A field with a constant Nitrogen application would give an even better correlation of the parameter and slope map.

Although in the foregoing discussion the relationship between feedrate $u(t)$ and straw walker losses $y(t)$ is described, the method of the invention could equally well be used for optimising parameters ϑ in models for other crop handling processes at any of the following sections of a combine harvester:

the separation section, e.g. the straw walker or the separator rotor;

the sieves;
the return flow system; or
the cleaning section;
or indeed in sections of other kinds of harvester.

5

A processability parameter can also be used for predicting the behaviour of the harvesting machine with respect to other effectiveness values such as the proportion of damaged useable crop parts, e.g. broken grain kernels, or a proportion of unwanted material in the useable crop parts, e.g. chaff and straw and particles in the clean grain.

10

The ability of the method of the invention to optimise the parameter ϑ in an online way offers numerous potential advantages, such as:

the ability to devise a reliable vehicle control system that controls a performance variable of the harvesting machine and that relies on a feedrate set point calculated by an inverted form of Equation (1);

15

the ability to devise processability-based expert systems, e.g. diagnostic systems that are self-executing in a combine harvester; warning systems manifested as feedrate or parameter "out of range" values; or information systems such as gradient-related data about likely crop losses.

20

A further advantage of the methods of the invention is that the processability parameter ϑ can if desired be assessed largely independently of the various sensing subsystems of a harvesting machine equipped for precision farming. In other words the optimised threshability parameter ϑ implicitly takes account of the crop, vehicle and field conditions that give rise to a particular value of ϑ , without necessarily having to evaluate each individual cause.

25

The method described in full detail above can be used for optimising a single parameter used in a model for crop processing. However, it is readily conceivable that analogous methods can be used for optimising two or more stochastic parameters where such plurality of parameters is used for modelling an operation in a harvesting machine. Each parameter by itself, or each combination of

30

parameters, can constitute a characteristic of the readiness with which the crop is processed.

CLAIMS

1. A method of substantially continuously optimising a stochastic parameter \mathcal{G} that characterises the instantaneously prevailing readiness with which crop is processed in a harvesting machine, including the step of recursively calculating the optimised parameter value in accordance with the following algorithm:

$$\hat{\mathcal{G}}(t) = f(\hat{\mathcal{G}}(t-1), \varepsilon(t, \hat{\mathcal{G}}(t-1))) \quad - \text{ (A)}$$

wherein:

10 $\hat{\mathcal{G}}(t)$ is the optimised stochastic parameter value at time t ; and
 $\varepsilon(t, \hat{\mathcal{G}}(t))$ is an error prediction function.

2. A method according to claim 1, characterised in that the algorithm (A) has the form:

$$15 \quad \hat{\mathcal{G}}(t) = f(\hat{\mathcal{G}}(t-1), \dots, \hat{\mathcal{G}}(t-n_g), \varepsilon(t), \dots, \varepsilon(t-n_e), t)$$

3. A method according to Claim 1 or 2, characterised in that the algorithm (A) has the form:

$$20 \quad \hat{\mathcal{G}}(t) = \hat{\mathcal{G}}(t-1) + \gamma(t) r^{-1}(t) \psi(t, \hat{\mathcal{G}}(t-1)) \varepsilon(t, \hat{\mathcal{G}}(t-1))$$

wherein:

$\gamma(t)$ is a gain term;

25 $r(t)$ is a scalar approximation of a Hessian $V''(\mathcal{G})$ in which V is a quadratic error criterion;

$\psi(t, \mathcal{G}) = \frac{d\hat{y}(t, \mathcal{G})}{d\mathcal{G}}$, in which $\hat{y}(t, \mathcal{G})$ is an estimation of a value indicative of

the effectiveness of crop processing in said harvesting machine, said estimation being based on stochastic parameter \mathcal{G} ; and

30 $\varepsilon(t, \hat{\mathcal{G}}(t-1))$ is the difference between the actual effectiveness value $y(t)$ and the estimated value $\hat{y}(t, \mathcal{G})$ based on the previously optimised parameter

$\hat{g}(t-1)$.

4. A method according to Claim 3, characterised in that the algorithm (A) includes an estimation of $r(t)$ that is weighted to reduce the influence, on the
5 optimised parameter values \hat{g} , of past measurements.

5. A method according to Claim 3 or 4, characterised in that:

said stochastic parameter \mathcal{G} is usable in a model for the relation between a value $u(t)$ indicative of the feedrate of crop into the harvesting machine and a
10 value $y(t)$ indicative of the effectiveness of an operation processing said crop in said harvesting machine; and

said value $\hat{y}(t, \mathcal{G})$ is an estimation value of the effectiveness obtained by the application of said model to the feedrate values $u(t)$.

15 6. A method according to Claim 5, characterised in that said model comprises an exponential function.

7. A method according to Claim 6, characterised in that said model has the form:

$$\hat{y}(t, \mathcal{G}) = \exp(\mathcal{G}u(t)) - 1 \quad - (B)$$

8. A method according to any of the Claims 5 to 7, characterised in that:

said crop processing comprises separating useable crop parts from other plant matter; and

25 said value $y(t)$ is indicative of a flow of useable crop losses in a selected part (13/14) of the harvesting machine.

9. A method according to any of the Claims 5 to 7, characterised in that:

said crop processing operation comprises separating useable crop parts
30 from other plant matter; and

said value $y(t)$ is indicative of a flow of return crop in a selected part (15) of the harvesting machine.

10. A method of operating a harvesting machine comprising the steps of:

(i) substantially continuously optimising a stochastic parameter \mathcal{G} that characterises the instantaneously prevailing readiness with which the harvesting machine processes crop;

(ii) substantially continuously adjusting a performance variable of the harvesting machine in dependence on the instantaneous, optimised value $\hat{\mathcal{G}}$ of the said parameter in order to optimise the load of the harvesting machine so as to keep a value $y(t)$ indicative of the effectiveness of said harvesting machine below a predetermined value.

11. A method according to Claim 10, characterised in that:

processing the crop comprises separating useable crop parts from other plant matter;

optimising the load of the harvesting machine comprises optimising the feedrate $u(t)$ of crop into the harvesting machine; and

the effectiveness value comprises losses $y(t)$ of useable crop parts.

12. A method according to Claim 10 or 11, characterised in that the step (i)

includes carrying out the method steps of any of the Claims 1 to 9.

13. A method according to any of the Claims 10 to 12, characterised in that the step (ii) of adjusting a performance variable of the harvesting machine occurs in dependence on the output of an inverted form of a yield loss estimation function:

$$\hat{y}(t, \mathcal{G}) = \exp(\mathcal{G}u(t)) - 1 \quad - \text{ (B)}$$

14. A method according to any of the Claims 10 to 13, characterised in that adjusting a performance variable comprises adjusting the travel speed of said harvesting machine or the actual cutting width of a header of said harvesting machine.

15. A method of mapping one or more field lots for variations in a stochastic

parameter \mathcal{G} that characterises the instantaneously prevailing readiness with which crop is processed in a harvesting machine, the method comprising the steps of:

- (i) operating a harvesting machine to harvest crop in a said field lot;
- 5 (ii) simultaneously measuring the machine load and the machine effectiveness and determining the position of the machine in the field lot;
- (iii) storing data indicative of the position of the harvesting machine at time t ;
- (iv) using the measured machine load data $u(t)$, and machine effectiveness
10 data $y(t)$ in an optimisation of the said parameter \mathcal{G} ; and
- (v) mapping the optimised parameter values $\hat{\mathcal{G}}$ obtained from step (iv) so as to produce a parameter map of the field lot.

16. A method according to Claim 15, characterised in that the step (iv)
15 includes carrying out an optimisation according to any of the Claims 1 to 9.

17. A method of operating a harvesting machine comprising the steps of:

- (i) substantially continuously optimising a stochastic parameter \mathcal{G} that characterises the instantaneously prevailing readiness with which the harvesting
20 machine separates useable crop parts from other plant matter;
- (ii) sending a display signal, that is indicative of the instantaneous parameter value $\hat{\mathcal{G}}$, to a display device.

18. A method according to Claim 17, characterised in that the step (i) of
25 optimising a stochastic parameter \mathcal{G} includes carrying out the method of any of the Claims 1 to 9.

19. A method according to Claim 17 or 18, characterised in that the display
signal indicates an abnormal parameter value $\hat{\mathcal{G}}$.

30

20. Methods according to any of the preceding claims, characterised in that said harvesting machine is a combine harvester and the crop is a grain-bearing plant.

21. Methods according to Claim 8 or 9 or to any other Claim referring thereto, characterised in that the said selected part of the harvesting machine is selected from:

- 5 the straw walkers (13);
 - the rotary separator;
 - the sieves (14);
 - the grain elevator;
 - the return flow system (15);
 - 10 the cleaning section; or
 - the axial threshing and separating rotor;
- of a combine harvester.

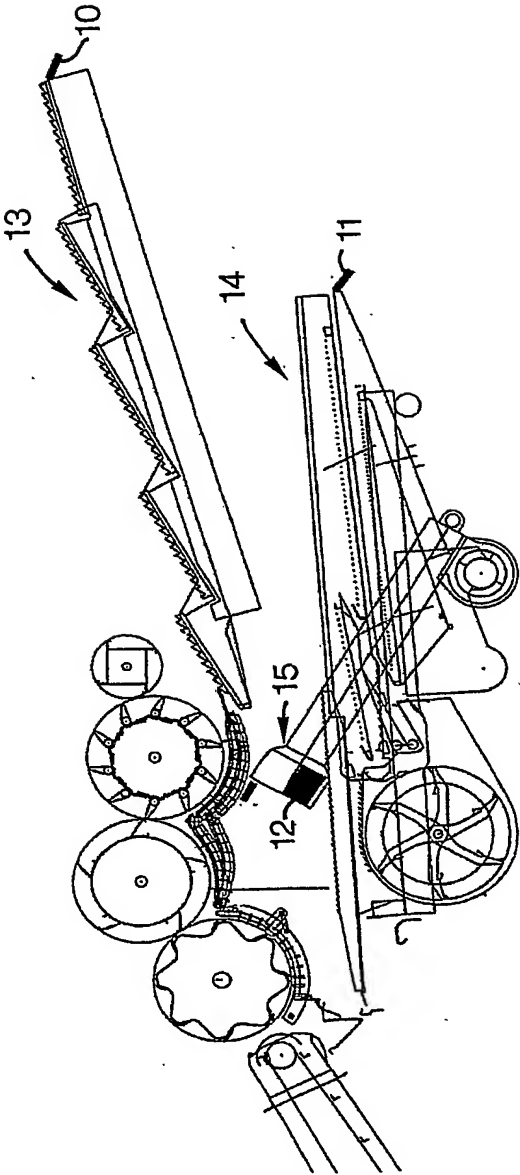
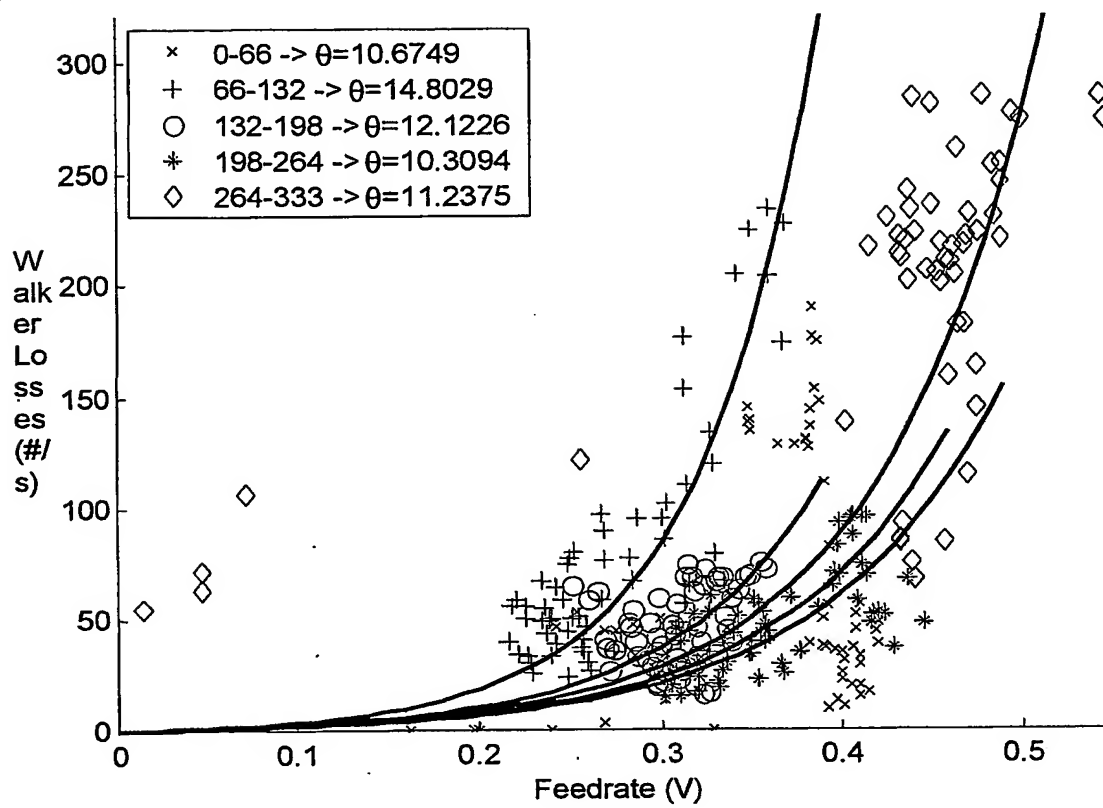
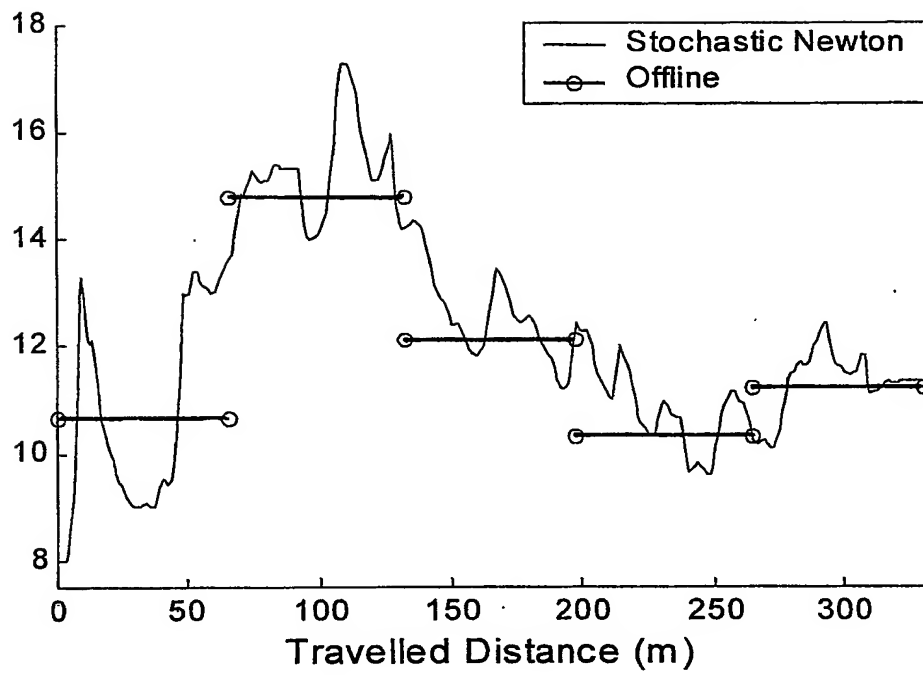
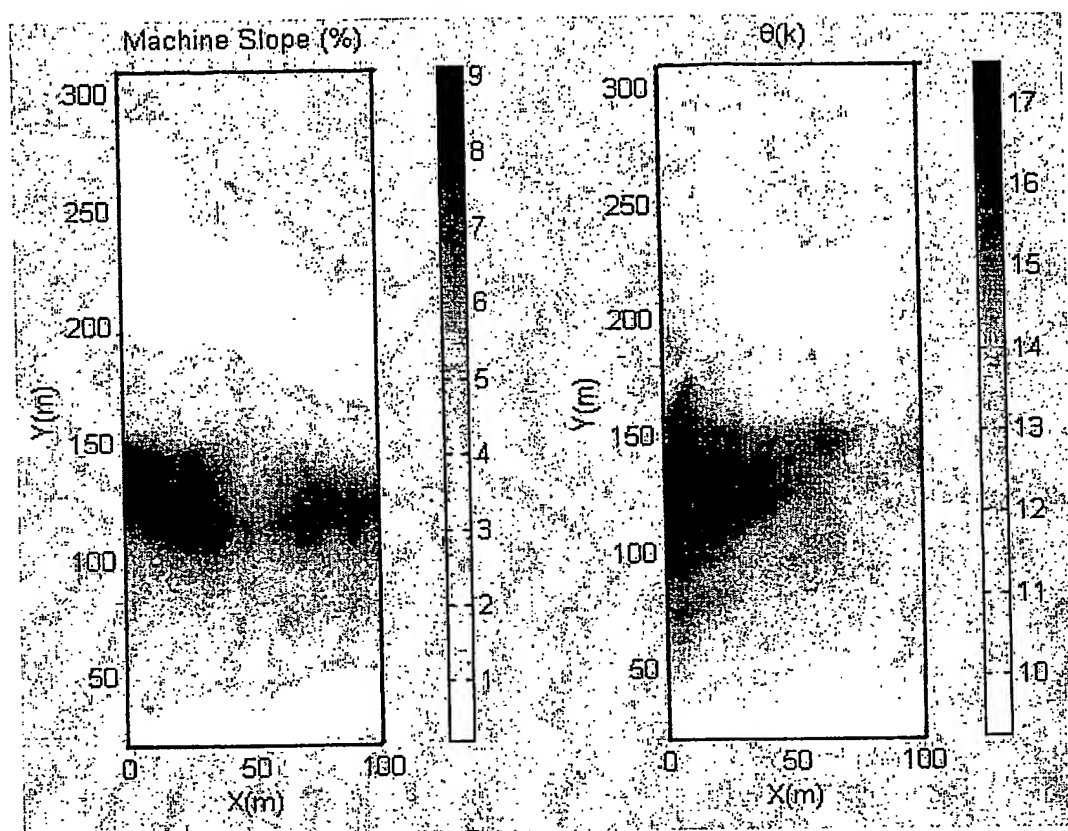


FIG. 1

FIG. 2

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FIG. 3

FIG. 4

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INTERNATIONAL SEARCH REPORT

International Application No

PCT/EP 03/08272

A. CLASSIFICATION OF SUBJECT MATTER
IPC 7 A01D41/12 A01B79/00

According to International Patent Classification (IPC) or to both national classification and IPC

B. FIELDS SEARCHED

Minimum documentation searched (classification system followed by classification symbols)

IPC 7 A01D A01B

Documentation searched other than minimum documentation to the extent that such documents are included in the fields searched

Electronic data base consulted during the international search (name of data base and, where practical, search terms used)

EPO-Internal

C. DOCUMENTS CONSIDERED TO BE RELEVANT

Category *	Citation of document, with indication, where appropriate, of the relevant passages	Relevant to claim No.
X	US 5 995 895 A (VOGEL PETER J ET AL) 30 November 1999 (1999-11-30) column 13, line 18 - line 31 column 13, line 64 - column 14, line 38 column 17, line 66 - column 18, line 42; claims 36-44; figures 2,15	1,2, 10-12, 14,17-20
A	US 6 061 618 A (HALE GEORGE H ET AL) 9 May 2000 (2000-05-09) claims 1-4	15



Further documents are listed in the continuation of box C.



Patent family members are listed in annex.

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